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1. The entire cement industry in Yugoslavia has been nationalized and placed under the management of a centralized agency known as the "General Direction of the United Cement Industry". It operates as part of the Ministry of Industry and its main offices are in Belgrade. Branch offices have been established within the Ministry of Industry of every provincial government.
2. The General Manager is Engineer Josip Morpurgo. The Chief Engineer is a certain Janesic, a "shock-worker" and member of the Communist Party. Engineer Dreksler is his deputy, and Engineer Janovsek is in charge of planning.
3. At present cement production in Yugoslavia is considerably below the pre-war production. The industry is managed and operated for the most part by unskilled and unqualified personnel, and production is being forced recklessly regardless of the condition of the machinery. Some of the rotary furnaces are in bad repair and it is impossible to procure new furnaces. Fire-clay linings worn down by heat cannot be replaced for lack of fire-clay lining powder, and therefore furnace walls are usually lined with cement, which is a poor substitute. Hence, it is planned to switch the whole industry to vertical furnaces in 1948.
4. Before the war the production of cement in Yugoslavia always exceeded domestic requirements and the surplus was exported. Under the Five-Year Plan tasks assigned to each cement plant included installing water supply systems, electric power systems, rotary furnaces, erecting settlements for workers, et cetera. Very little of this has been done so far. Present production would be insufficient to meet the requirements of the Five-Year Plan, were the Plan being carried out according to schedule, but lags in other sectors of the Plan have reduced the domestic demand for cement.
5. Cement has become a priority export product. Most of it is sent in order to obtain foreign exchange needed for the purchase of machinery for electrification and industrialization.
6. A uniform price of 147.50 dinars per 100 kilograms has been set by the authorities for the whole country. Delivery and transport are promptly

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handicapped by an apparent lack of quality paper bags, a scarcity which is in turn caused by shortages in special grades of cellulose.

7. Cement factories in Yugoslavia:

- (a) Croatia plant at Podsused. This plant has three furnaces, all in operational condition, but only one is permanently in operation. Production is 300-400 tons daily and about 400 workers are employed. The total output could be stepped up to the pre-war level if it were possible to obtain replacement parts and fire-clay.
- (b) Palaversic plant, near Drnis. One vertical furnace of the "Gruber" type with an old-style conveyor system. Output 40 tons daily.
- (c) Lavocat plant, near Drnis. Two Gruber vertical furnaces with a total daily output of 110 tons. A third furnace was transferred to the Adriaportland plant near Split.
- (d) Dalmatia plant at Kastel Sucurac. One rotary furnace with an output of 200 tons daily and six vertical furnaces whose output also amounts to 200 tons, making the total production 400 tons daily. The factory is equipped with a steam power plant installation capable of supplying power to the entire cement industry within the Kastel basin area. It has also a cast iron and brass foundry and a saw mill. About 400 laborers are employed.
- (e) Adriaportland plant at Sv. Kajo. Two rotary furnaces produce 250 tons per day, and two Gruber type vertical furnaces add 100 tons. Total daily output is 350 tons. About 350 workers are employed. The factory has equipment and machinery necessary for the manufacture of cement packing paper bags, "Jugolit" insulation slabs, and both gas and liquid oxygen.
- (f) Split-Majdan plant, near Split. Although this plant is equipped with both rotary and vertical furnaces, the vertical furnaces are in need of large-scale repairs at present. The output of two rotary furnaces is 450 tons daily. Power is supplied by the hydro and steam powered electric station owned by the factory. About 450 workers are employed. A similar plant, Salonit, is operated in Vranjica, and produces flat and corrugated cement-asbestos plates and sheets and sanitation pipes. The yearly output is 2,500,000 square meters.
- (g) Beocin plant, near Titel in the Srem region. About 900 workers operate a large number of vertical furnaces with a daily output of 900 tons.
- (h) Pola plant. Its rotary furnace can turn out 100 tons of portland or 60 tons of white cement daily. The factory has two vertical Gruber type furnaces, but raw materials for these must be brought from Koromacin or Split. This factory also has the installations necessary for the manufacture of Lafarge grade of cement, including four furnaces capable of producing 120 tons per day. There is another furnace for the calcination of magnesite. About 380 workers are employed.
- (i) Koromacin (Valmazini) plant. About 350 workers turn out 200 tons daily with one rotary furnace. Large-scale repairs are needed.
- (j) Livno factory. One vertical furnace has a daily output of 20 tons. Employees number about 45.
- (k) Ralja factory, 40 kilometers southeast of Belgrade. Output is 60 tons per day and about 120 workers are employed.
- (l) Sar-Planina plant.

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- (m) Popovac factory, 30 kilometers from Belgrade, employs 200 workers and produces 120 tons per day.
- (n) Trbovlje plant. Produces 400 tons daily and employs about 400 workers.
- (o) Ahnovo (Salane d'Isenza) factory. Daily output is 250 tons. In addition, 5,000,000 square meters of corrugated cement material is produced.
- (p) Two new factories, one in Serbia and one at Kakanj are planned, as well as the restoration of an obsolete plant located between Celje and Zidani Most.

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